



**U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FACT SHEET**

LCP CHEMICALS, BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Region 4

June 2002

This is a short update on the status of the EPA work ongoing at the LCP Chemicals, Superfund site. This summary covers the status of the ongoing Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for the Upland soil and Groundwater operable units.

SITE HISTORY

Oil Refinery and Power Plant - The Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO), a successor to the Atlantic Refining Company, operated the site as a petroleum refinery from 1919 to the early 1930's. The refinery was fueled by coal until 1922, after which oil was used as fuel. Refinery operations ceased by 1935. Georgia Power purchased portions of the site in 1937, 1942, and 1950. These purchases included two parcels of land and two 750 kilowatt electric generators from ARCO. Georgia Power subsequently added an additional 4.0 megawatts of electric generation capacity at the site. Bunker C oil was used as the fuel source in the on-site power plant.

Chemical (chlor-alkali) Plant - The Dixie Paint and Varnish Company operated a paint and varnish manufacturing facility at the site from 1941 to 1955 on a portion of the site property south of the Georgia Power parcel. Allied Signal operated a chlor-alkali facility at the site from 1955 to 1979, principally for the production of chlorine gas,

hydrogen gas, and caustic solution using the mercury cell process. This involved passing a concentrated brine solution between a stationary graphite or metal anode and a flowing mercury cathode to produce chlorine gas, sodium hydroxide (caustic) solution, and hydrogen gas, as a by-product. Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) was also produced in a secondary reaction.

LCP Chemicals - LCP purchased the property and plant in 1979. The chlor-alkali process continued with modification following the purchase. Part of the modification included the production of hydrochloric acid by reacting chlorine and hydrogen. Manufacturing operations continued until February 1994, when LCP notified site personnel that it would cease operation due to the revocation of the facility's water and air permits by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD).

Superfund Response Activity - In April 1994, EPA ordered the responsible parties to conduct a removal action at the Site. The removal cleanup for the upland soils was completed in July 1997. The removal action for the marsh area was completed in July 1999. During the removal action, more than 130,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sludge were removed from the upland soil area and 13 acres of contaminated sediment were excavated from the marsh. Contaminated soil, sludge and sediment were disposed in permitted landfills.

NPL Listing - The LCP site was proposed for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) in October 1995. The site was finalized on the NPL in June 1996. The PRPs signed an Administrative Order on Consent in June 1995 to conduct the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Site. The RI/FS for upland soil and marsh areas was completed in March 2002. This study included evaluations of possible risk and measures to reduce risk.

OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU) - UPLAND SOIL AND MARSH

The RI/FS is almost expected to be completed in September. The human health and ecological risk assessments are currently being reviewed. Although the RI/FS report has been completed, the PRP have submitted a draft FS addendum, at EPA's request, to present additional cleanup alternatives for the marsh. A copy of the draft FS addendum has been sent to the Glynn Environmental Coalition, the community group awarded the technical assistance grant (TAG) for this site.

EPA is in the process of coordinating the development of a proposed plan with GAEPD and other National Resource Trustees.

OPERABLE UNIT 2 - GROUNDWATER

The RI/FS is expected to be completed in September. The human health risk assessment has been submitted and is being considered for approval. At the request of EPA and GAEPD, the PRPs performed a supplemental RI field investigation in Fall 2001; results are provided in an RI Addendum report dated January 2002. EPA and GAEPD are coordinating the finalization of the RI report.

The PRPs will be collecting additional data from horizontal wells which were recently installed beneath an upper confining layer on site. Data from this sampling event will be included in a second RI Addendum scheduled to be submitted to EPA for review in June 2002. The FS report will follow in August.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE FUTURE

**Final RI/FS for Upland Soil
Final RI/FS for Groundwater
Public Availability Sessions
Proposed Plan Public Meetings**

**If you would like to speak to EPA about issues
related to the Site you may contact:**

**Ken Lucas, Remedial Project Manager
U. S. EPA - REGION 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303**

Call toll free 1-800-435-9234

Definitions

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study:

After a site is listed on the NPL, a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) is performed at the site. The RI serves as the mechanism for collecting data, while the FS is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions. The RI and FS are conducted concurrently. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives in the FS, which in turn affect the data needs and scope of treatability studies and additional field investigations.

Information Repository:

File set up near Superfund sites for the public which contain information and reference documents relevant to EPA activities.

National Priorities List (NPL):

EPA's list of priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible to receive federal money for response under Superfund.

Superfund:

The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also referred to as the Trust Fund. The Superfund program was established to oversee the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

Operable Unit:

An operable unit is a contaminated part of a site which may be addressed separate and apart from other portions of the site. An

operable unit can also be described as “a cleanup phase.”

Administrative Order on Consent:

A legal and enforceable agreement signed between EPA and Potentially Responsible Parties where by PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of site investigation

Potentially Responsible Parties:

The Superfund law (CERCLA) allows EPA to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Under CERCLA, potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are expected to conduct or pay for the cleanup. The Superfund enforcement program identifies the PRPs at the site; negotiates with PRPs to do the cleanup; and recovers from PRPs the costs spent by EPA at Superfund cleanups.

Technical Assistance Grant :

A Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision-making at eligible Superfund Sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available for any Superfund site that is on the National Priorities List (NPL) or proposed for listing on the NPL and a response action has begun.

Record of Decision:

The Record of Decision (ROD) is a public document that explains which cleanup alternatives will be used to clean up a Superfund site. The ROD for sites listed on the NPL is created from information generated during the RI/FS.



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Superfund Site
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